a Federal commission for the purpose of making an extensive investigation of concitions in the anthracite region, and the statutes are being searched with the object of conferring as broad authority as

possible on the commission.
Commissioner of Labor Wright had two consultations with the President to-day. The first was in the morning, and was interrupted by the visit of the Crown Prince of Siam. The conference was continued late in the afternoon. Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner-General of Immigration and formerly executive head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, was present, and Assistant Altorres (foreral late). nd Assistant Attorney-General Hoyt came in for a few moments at the request of the President. Attorney-General Knox has gone to Pittsburg, where he is to make a speech next Tuesday, and Mr. Hoyt is acting Attorney-General. It was said this afternoon, by the way, that although Mr. Knox left Washington much earlier than was necessary for him to do in order to deliver his speeps, he had not gone to Pennsylvania on any business connected with the coal strike.

IS CIVIL LAW IN FORCE? Strikers to Contest the Detention of Pris-

oners by Military Authorities. WILEES-BARRE, Pa., Oct. 11 .- As soon as the Ninth Regiment takes a prisoner. the strikers intend to find out whether the Governor and the military force of the State is a bigger power than the courts. Regimental commanders have received orders to obey the directions of Gov. Stone to the effect that all prisoners arrested for committing violence shall be held as prisoners by the regiments until their release shall not endanger the public peace.

The strikers, the People's Alliance and sundry civil authorities and citizens are protesting, and to-day Attorney James L. Lenahan was deep in law books digging out opinions. He is engaged by the strikers of this district.

*The order," he says, "is practically a declaration of martial law, and under no authority can it be made effective. Neither Gov. Stone nor President Roosevelt has the right to declare martial law. That power, according to the decision of the late Chief Justice Panev of the Supreme Court, is vested alone in Congress.

"If the Ninth arrests a prisoner and de-tains him, I shall apply for a writ of habeas corpus for his surrender to the civil authorities so he can get bail, and we'll see if that is resisted." No prisoner has been arrested Sheriff Jacobs said that he considered

the county to all intents and purposes under martial law. "If my deputies go out with the soldiers and make any arrests I shall surrender the prisoners to the soldiers," he declared. He seems much relieved by being able to have the responsibility thus removed from his shoulders. removed from his shoulders.

Gen Gobin had little to say about the condition. The men who commit acts of violence will be arrested where it is possible to do so and will be confined at the dis-cretion of the commanding officer in accor-dance with the Governor's order. What he will do if a writ of habeas corpus is served

I cannot cross a bridge until I come to "I cannot cross a bridge until I come to it," he declared.

Meanwhile he will keep the prisoners.
Col. Dougherty of the Ninth said he knew nothing of any such proceedings and is merely obeying orders. He does not, he says, wait for the Sheriff to direct the soldiers where to go, but he sends them wherever he deems they are necessary.

As for the People's Alliance, the officers are declaring the Governor's order an outrage, a usurpation without warrant of

rage, a usurpation without warrant of law, and the alliance means to hold a meeting next week and publicly protest against it.
William Monthus and Michael Mushague,
the two men arrested on last Tuesday in connection with the dynamiting outrages connection with the dynamining outrages and held in the general order issued by Gov. Stone, were released this afternoon after a brief examination by Col. Hulings. The attorneys for the twomen had intended instituting legal pro-ceedings for the release of the two men.

READING OFFICIALS PLEASED.

to Tidewater-Increase Expected. officials are pleased with shipments of anthracite coal from the Schuykill regions. a strike as the present one. For the week ending to-night the company sent to tidewater about 25,000 tons. This is a marked increase. The shipments today and to-night are especially assuring. To-day 189 cars of thirty tons of hard coal each were sent down, and to-night 100 more such cars went through.

The officials say that Mr. Baer's hopeful views of the disintegration of the strike in Reading's territory, may be realized earlier than many expect. To-day's shipments were larger than at any time since the strike. The 3,000 tons sent down tothe strike. The 3,000 tons sent down to-night were mined coal from the west end of Schuylkill county. This morning thirty-four cars were sent to tidewater from Lykens, just above the west end collieries. A leading colliery official to-night says A steady increase in the shipments of may be looked for from now on. There are a number of collieries where coal has been mined and all that is necessary is to run it through the breakers. One of the principal troubles that the mine operators tre having is to secure state pickers. boys are still determined to continue the strike, but this mined coal can be shipped without the usual careful preparation, as

he slate therein amounts to little.

Pous colliery at Locust Dale is turning out ten cars of mined coal a day and it is be increased to twenty-five. Locust Spring, which is near by is also in operation, but the output is small, probably six cars a day. An increase is also expected there. Henry Clay is producing four cars a day and North Mahanoy five cars a day, a total

of twenty-five cars a day for the entire region away from the west end, instead of 1.500 cars as in normal days. It is eaid that the Silver Creek colliery at New Philadelphia has fifty-seven miners at work and producing fifteen cars a day. It will thus be seen that the entire Mahanoy and Schuyikill valleys are only producing forty-five cars a day, or about 1 220 ty-five cars a day, or about 1,200 tons coal. This does not include the large washeries at Tamaqua and St. Clair. operations are turning out fifty cars, or 1.100 tons a day.

The combined product of these collieries at d washeries amounts to about 18,200 tons Add to this the coal from western Schuylkill, which includes Brookside, Good. spring and kaimus washery, there is a total weekly output at present of 23,700 tons. Then there are a few others, small concerns, which may swell the figures : 25,000 tons. During brisk times as many as thirty trains of sixty cars each have been sent down within twenty-four hours, carrying a total of 61,000 fons of coal, or more than twice as much a day as is shipped in a whole week. Better reports, however,

STILL SAY THEY'LL WIN. Muers' Officials Back in the Coat Region Geing Next to Boston.

SCRANTON, .Pa., Oct. 11 - The heavy rain to-day! put a stop to violence hererain to-day put a stop to violence here-nbouts. Presidents Mitchell, Nichols, Fahey and Duffy arrived in the city from few York this morning. Mr. Mitchell went to Wilkes-Barre. President Nichols said that the New York conferences had come to naught, but he was more confident than ever that the men would win. He reclared that the premy in large cities occlared that the people in large cities would force the operators to surrender.

District President Nichols of the United

Mine Workers and National Board Member Fallon left this evening for Boston, where they will reprosent Mitchell at a labor meeting. Mr. Mitchell being too busy to at-

end. Gen. Gobin and staff came to the city this evening to make their final farewells to Col. Hoffman. They had heard that he was dying. The Colonel was unconscious luring a part of the day, but by this evening had rallied somewhat, and the attending

TALK OF AN EXTRA SESSION.

GOV. ODELL GOES HOME TO THINK ABOUT CALLING ONE.

If He Does It He. Will Have to Do It Quickly - He's Resentful Toward the Coal Operators-They Say Conferences Have Only Braced Up Strike.

Gov. Odell, before leaving the Fifth Avenue Hotel for his home in Newburgh vesterday, said that he didn't expect anything material to come out of the conferences he and the other Republican statesmen had had with the coal operators.

"I have absolutely nothing to say about he coal strike," he added. "So far as I know or am concerned, there will be no more conferences "

All day at the hotel there were persistent rumors that Gov. Odell intended calling an extraordinary session of the Legislature for the purpose of introducing legislation affecting the coal roads which have franchises in New York State. This rumor would not down. It was even said that the Governor, while at his home to-day, would discuss with some of his friends the wisdom of such a step. Just as the Governor left the hotel vesterday afternoon he was asked if he would call an extraordinary session of the Legislature, and he replied:

"There is nothing to be said about that just at the moment. I am not a lawyer and I could not undertake to say what the power of the State is, because I don't know. That is for the Attorney-General to say."

It is known that the Governor was displeased as to the outcome of the conferences n Senator Platt's office on Thursday and Friday, and that some of his friends suggested the advisability of calling an exraordinary session of the Legislature. The campaign in the State will be ended in three weeks, and if the Governor is to make a speech-making tour through the State he would have little time to give to an extraordinary session of the Legislature.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH-MAKING TOUR.

The Governor consulted with Col. George W. Dunn, chairman of the Republican State Committee, yesterday morning and took with him to Newburgh a tentative schedule of a tour through the cities of the Mohawk Valley and the southern tier.

Part of the way, it was said, the Governor is to be accompanied by Job E. Hedges, who made a brilliant speech at Saratoga seconding the Governor's renomination. According to this schedule, Mr. Hedges to speak in Binghamton on Oct. 20, and in Allegany county and elsewhere in the week beginning Oct. 27. Mr. Hedges is a very fine orator. He is humorous as well as serious, and understands perfectly the issues of this campaign.

A STATESMAN TO SOME OTHER STATESMEN. Galusha A. Grow, Congressman-at-Large from Pennsylvania, talked about the coal strike at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, especially about the part the statesmen are taking in it.

"You can't mix politics and business." he said. "The politicians can't accomplish anything by interfering with this strike. The mines are operated under harters granted before the present Constitution of Pennsylvania was adopted, and no legislation, such as has been suggested, can be, effective. The conferences in Senator Platt's offices will retard rather than help matters

"I don't think the coal strike will have any effect upon the election. It is a business, question purely, and the people will so understand it. It must be settled on have been made during the last three weeks a business tasis.

DELAYED THE END, SAYS TRUESDALE. President Truesdale of the Lackawanna About 25,000 Tons of Coal Sent Last Week Railroad said yesterday that the past week had been a very strenuous one for READING, Pa., Oct. 11.—Reading Railway the operators. The happenings of the WAIT UNTIL AFTER ELECTION week he regarded as unusual even in such

"There is no doubt," he said "that matters have been very much delayed by these happenings. Many more of our men were ready to return to work, but it was not unreasonable, perhaps, to think that they would hold off after a five months' struggle then they saw such pressure brought to bear on us to throw up our hands. However the outlook is distinctly brighter to-day."

pont Morgan in the afternoon, but did not stay long.

Mr. Truesdale visited the office of J. Pier-

ATTITUDE OF THE OPERATORS. The following statement was given out vesterday at the office of E. B. Thomas, chairman of the Erie board of directors: The reports appearing in this morning's to be on Tuesday of next week a further con erence with Senators Quay, Platt and Penose were incorrect. The statement issued Thomas at the conclusion of the conference on Friday morning defin itely covered

the situation. In the early conferences with the Civic Sederation certain propositions had been submitted by Mr. Thomas. These proposi-tions are understood to be the basis of all the negotiations on the part of the operators ever since and to which the operators adhere. These propositi ons are:

First-The anthracite companies do not ndertake in the slightest manner to disriminate against members of the United Mine Workers of America; but they do insist that members of that organization shall not discriminate against nor decline to work with non-members of such association.

Second-That there shall be no deterioration in the quantity of quality of the work; and that there shall be no effort to restrict the individual exertions of men who working by the ton or car, may for reasons satisfactory to themselves and their employers, produce such a quantity of work as they may desire. Third-By reason of the different conditions, varying not only with the districts, but with the mines themselves, thus rendering absolutely impossible anything approaching uniform conditions, each mine must arrange, either individually or through its committees, with the superintendents or managers, any question affecting wages or

grievances. NOT FOR PEACE AT ANY PRICE. The president of one of the coal-carrying roads received the following letter dated Oct. 10, vesterday. It is signed by the head

of one of the large steel concerns: Referring to our proposed putting in blast Referring to our proposed putting in blast the —— from furnace property, of which I talked with you a few days are, I beg to say Owing to the uncertainties as to fuel supply we have not yet taken up actively the repairs to the plant, but expect to do so at once as soon as fuel supply can be arranged. Meantime, although our interests must suffer by the delay, I am free to say that I trust your road will not waver in the stand you have taken in favor of the rights of free labor and free contract.

At the office of the Eric Railroad it was reported, that on Thursday it prepared and shipped nearly 5,000 tons and the same on Friday. It was also officially stated that "sixty-five certificated miners had agreed to go to work for one of the coal companies broke the agreement on the receipt of the news from New York of the conferences with Senators Platt, Quay and Penrose.

WHAT THE MINE WORKERS EARN.

The attention of Walter W. Ross, general The attention of Walter W. Ross, granual attorney of the Lackawanna Railroad, was called yesterday to the statement of John Mitchell that the average earnings of the mine workers were only \$368 a year.

"That is untrue," he said, "For the "That is untrue," he said. "For the twelve months ending June 30 last, including forty-five days of the strike, the average earnings of the paine workers in the collected of the in the collected of the paine workers in the collected of the interest of the Defitware, Lackawanna and that will save a delay of two weeks in distributing its

THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE LIST OF THE HIGHEST

GRADE PIANOS. **PIANOS**

Sohmer Building, Only Salesroom in Greater New York. 5th Ave., cor. 22d St.

Western Railroad were \$500. This was for only ten and a half months' work."

THE NEED FOR FEDERAL TROOPS. A statement was given out by the Lacka-wanna Railroad yesterday to show that violence still reigns in the coal region.

Since the ordering out of the entire Pennsylvania National Guard there have been thirty assaults upon men who were in the different colleries. Theye have been seven attacks upon the houses of workmen. Some of these were with dynamite, and as a result the houses were in whole or in part destroyed. Two attacks with dynamite were made upon railroad property, in one of which a cattle train was derailed with the loss of seven cars and more than one hundred cattle. There and more than one hundred cattle. There were eight attacks upon trains when the strikers threw stones, or endeavored to prevent the moving of trains. Two trains were detributed.

tent the moving of trains. Two trains were lierailed.

There have been three attacks upon the troops themselves by mobs who threw stones. Twice troop trains were stoned. One soldier was shot. Seven mobs were dispersed by soldiers. Four murderous assaults were committed upon men employed at the collecties. Two hold-ups and robbeties occurred hear one of the collieries—the work of strikers. Twice large quantities of ammunition have been found, in each case destined for strikers.

for strikers. In this time there have been but fourteen irrests. One drunken striker who was attempting to approach the ruins of a house of a non-union workmen, which had already been partly destroyed by dynamite, was ot by a soldier on his refusal to obey the numend to halt, and killed. The wife of e workman whose house had been dyna-ited with her four children took refuge after this in the county almshouse.

President Baer soid to President Roosevelt in Washington that what was needed in the coal regions was not an armed truce, but the peace of the law. These incomplete reports show something of how that peace is being broken

REVENGE IF THEY WIN.

Miners Threaten to Drive Non-Union Men Out of the Region if Victory Is Theirs.

TAMAQUA.Oct. 11.-The mine operators and the greater number of the business people look forward to a resumption of many of the collieries on Monday morning providing the military commanders furnish the men with protection. All day the leaders of the strikers have been mingling with the men to ascertain if possible, how many of them contemplate going to work.

When they learn that a certain miner has made up his mind to return to the mines the leaders go at once to that man's home. They then tell him that if he goes to work his wife and children will be shunned and that every store will be notified not to sell them anything and that bodily harm will be dealt them. They also tell him that they have private assurance that the strike is already won, and that the operators will give in before Oct. 20. If he goes to work and the strike is won, they tell him that he will be driven out of the

"After we triumph," they declare, "there will be no room for any man in the region

unless he is a union man." Many men who want to go to work say that they would not feel safe in doing so unless a squad of soldiers was stationed at or close to their homes. The men say that they do not fear so much for themselves as they do for their families, and point to the fact that at Gilberton two attempts to dynamite the homes of non-union men while they were at work, and while there was nobody in the houses except their wives

Mine Operator Says the Men Will Not Come Back Until Then.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Oct. 11.-One of the eading mine operators said to-day: "This strike will not be settled until after he elections, when the efforts of the poliicians will no longer be of service in stirring up the strikers to hopes of settlement. When the politicians with their interference are out of the way then the men will return to work."

COAL PRODUCTION YESTERDAY. Nearly 32,500 Tons of Coal Mined-More

Men Report for Work. WILEES-BARRE, Pa., Oct. 11 .- No new mine workings started to-day, the effort to resume work being postponed until to the effect that there was likely next week. There was an increase in the number of workers this morning and the operators believe it is an indication of the fact that the strikers have lost faith in the ability of the politicians to move the operators and that they are going back to work because there is no prospect of settlement. The estimated production

> Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company rie Conl Company
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> High Coal and Navigation Company
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> Hiladelphia and Reading Company
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> Hiladelphia and Reading Company
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> High Valley Coal Company
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> Haware and Hudson Company
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> Imple Coal and Iron Company
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> High and Wilkes Barre Coal Company
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> High and Wilkes Barre Coal Company
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> High and Erros Varike Bros Zkens Coal Company People's Coal Company Sorth American Coal Company Seas Lad Coal Company Fest End Coal Company Beddall Bros ver Creek Coal Company

SCHANTON, Pa., Oct. 11.-Col. Waters of he Thirteenth Regiment has been informed that the companies will try to resume at some up-the-valley mines on Monday. The collieries will be guarded by troops.

PITTSTON, Pa., Oct. 11.—A train of sixty gondolas loaded with prepared coal passed brough this city to-day on the Lehigh

COAL FAMINE ABROAD, TOO. Maybe It Won't He Lasy to Import Pretty

Soon-Soft Coal Down a Little. There was another drop in the price of bituminous coal vesterday. In the morning it sold down as low as \$7.50, but in the afternoon it jumped up again to \$8, at which price it was selling at closing time. There was no change in the price of anthracite.

It was reported in this city yesterday that a strike of the French miners might result in a shortage of coal in Europe and a consequent holding up of much of the coal that has already been purchased in foreign markets for this country. If there would mean an immediate advance in the

price of bituminous coal. A member of the firm of Barber & Co said yesterday that he had received a cublegram which confirmed the suspicion here that there was trouble coming in the coal markets of Europe. None of the coal bought abroad by Ameri-

cans has reached here yet, although some is on the way. The steamer Delmatia is on the way. The steamer Delmatia is expected here on Tuesday with a cargo. Whose coal this is nobody seems to know, but it is said that it is not any part of the coal that is to be brought here by the International Mercantile Marine Company. It has been decided to place all incoming coal at the head of the inspection lists, and that will save a delay of ten days or two weeks in distributing it.

But There'll Be More in a Day or Two Much Distress Relleved by What Has Already Been Sold-Many Depots Opened-A Fair Division Promised.

An immense amount of good has already been done by the distribution of cheap coal on the East Side of the city. It was estimated yesterday that over five thousand people had benefited by the distribution on Friday. Yesterday the men who are distributing the coal were unable to meet the demands on them, because a great deal of the coal that the railroads agreed to release for the benefit of the poor had not got here yet. It may not be here before to-morrow or Tuesday.

Several new depots were opened yesterday and as each one of them had some coal to start with it was possible to help a great many needy persons out. Some of these depots are at 35 Jefferson street, 175 Suffolk street, 60 Delancey street, 100 Washington street, Eleventh avenue and Thirty-eighth street, Forty-sixth street and North River, Fifty-sixth street and East River and 119th street and East River.

The main distributing place, Barber's yard in Water street, sold only a few hundred pails vesterday. They were so busy sending coal to other parts of the city that they couldn't attend to the demands of their own neighborhood. As long as the supply is short, those in charge of the distribution will see to it that each part of the city has a fair allotment.

There was more excitement over the distributions vesterday than on the opening day. That was due to the fact that some of the new depots were opened in the very heart of foreign quarters, and the foreigners got to fighting among themselves about how much coal each one should get. At 100 Washington street many of those who applied were Syrians. One of these Syrians managed to get four pails of coal at 15 cents a pail, and shortly afterward he was caught selling the coal in small lots at 40 cents a pail. When he returned to the depot and took a place in line, meaning to get more of the coal, several of his countrymen hauled him out. A policeman went to the man rescue, but when he heard what the man had done he quietly indicated that he wouldn't see anybody who happened to punch the speculator. The last seen of the Syrian he was running up Washington street with several of his indignant countrymen at his

There was a large crowd at Eleventh avenue and Thirty-eighth street, the yard of Burns Bros., all day long. About 200 tons of coal were distributed there. Most of it was in barges when the sales began, of it was in barges when the sales began, and trucks were kept hustling from the barges, at the foot of Thirty-eighth street, to the yard, where it was sold. Many of the other depots had only twenty or thirty tons of coal at the start, and this was speedily gobbled up by the people who had been waiting for it from daylight.

Many of the East Side depots had enough coal for those who wanted it, because the pressure was considerably relieved by the fact that it was Yom Kippur yesterday and all fires remained out until sunset last

all fires remained out until sunset last night. The demands of the Jews for coal at the emergency depots will be great to-day and to-morrow, and it is hoped by to-morrow, anyway, to have enough for

Restaurant keepers on the Bowery are complaining. They say that they cannot raise their prices, because if they do they won't get any trade. At the same time, it is ruinous for them to buy coal at the present high rates, they say. At the Squirrel Inn Secretary Graham said that he was now paying \$22 a ton for coal.

WHAT ROOSEVELT MIGHT DO. Railroad Lawyer's Argument That the President Could Break the Tie-Up.

Walter W. Ross, general attorney for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, has prepared a paper by the strike, to pursue in making their wishes known to the President he says:

wishes known to the President he says:

They should ask him to request the Attorney-General of the United States to have a bill filed in the Circuit Court of the United States against John Mitchell, president, and all the officers and members of the organization known as the United Mine Workers of America, asking the court to restrain such defendants from interfering with the interstate transportation of persons and property and the United States mail, and from continuing the unlawful combination and conspiracy which exists to subject to the will of the conspirators the control of an interstate commodity and a necessity of life—coal, its production and transportation to its markets in neighboring States. The evidence to sustain such a bill is notorious.

Mr. Ross then cites the decision of the Mr. Ross then cites the decision of the

Supreme Court in the Debs case to show that the President might send Federal troops into Pennsylvania or might apply to the Federal courts to break the coal tie-He says: The great power of the Federal Govern-ent, of which the President is chief in com-land, is required. The power is not dor-

mand, is required. The power is not dor-mant. Two ways are open he may either direct the Attorney-General of the United direct the Attorney-General of the United States to file a bill on the equity side of the Circuit Court of the United States in Pennsylvania, and let the Court hear the evidence and enter such order as to it shall seem meet and just, or he may, in the exercise of the great executive power of his high office, as Commander-in-Chief of the army of this nation, order the Federal troops to quell the insurrection, domestic violence or combination, to abote the great public or combination, to abote the great publi nuisance and protect life, liberty an

Within a brief time after he shall have given either command, peace and tran-quility will be restored, the normal produc-tion of coal, a public neessity, will be re-sumed, and the plaudits of a grateful na-tion will be given him for doing that which

WELSH COAL FOR THE SCHOOLS. The City Arranging to Import \$100,000 Worth Right Away.

Henry A. Rogers, chairman of the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, said vesterday that the board had made arrangements to import \$100,000 worth of coal from Wales for the use of the schools in Brooklyn. The coal will cost about \$10 a ton.

after a conference with Mayor Low. Mr. Rogers is now awaiting a cablegram to close the deal. Brooklyn needs coal more than any of the other boroughs, and for this reason the supply will be taken there, this reason the supply will be taken there. The Board of Aldermen, at its meeting last Tuesday, authorized President Bur-lingham of the Board of Education to purchase coal in the open market to an amount ot exceeding \$100,000.

Mr. Rogers said he thought this would be enough to tide the board over until the close for the Christmas holidays when, it is hoped, the situation in this counwill be improved

BAER CALLS ON CASSATT. Two Railroad Presidents Have a Conference in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.-George F. Baer President of the Reading company, conferred with Alexander J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania system, for about half an hour this morning. This is Mr. Baer's third visit to Mr. Cassatt in thirtysix hours. What they talked about can only be surmised, but it is probable that the Reading chief explained to Mr. Cassatt

COAL FOR THE POOR, ANYHOW

THE SUPPLY QUICKLY GOBBLED

UP AT 15 CENTS A PAIL.

with Gov. Odell and Senators Quay, Penrose and Platt in New York.
Rumor had it to-day that an important conference was held last evening, either in the city or in one of the suburbs. Besides the two railroad chiefs, it is said Senators Quay and Penrose were present. The rumor could not be verified.

rumor could not be verified.

Senators Quay and Penrose arrived in Philadelphia from New York at 6:47 o'clock last night and then disappeared. Mr. Baer was also seen in Broad Street Station a half hour before the two Senators arrived. Mr. Baer did not go straight to the Reading Terminal this morning, as usual, but instead he appeared in Broad Street Station and called on Mr. Cassaci. and called on Mr. Cassatt.

MITCHELL IN WILKES-BARRE. Says the Mine Workers Are Not an Illegal

Body-Silent About Conference. WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Oct. 11.-Presiden Mitchell, upon his return here to-day made a brief statement. He said:

"The best interests of the operators the miners and the public will be con served by saying nothing at this time about the conference in New York which would give any inference as to the present situa

As to the request of Vice-President Daniel Willcox of the Delaware and Hudson company to the President to have him begit action against the Miners' union as an illegal organization, Mr. Mitchell said:

"The mine workers are organized on the same lines as all other labor organizations in this country. If the Miners' union is illegal, so also are all other labor unions. I hold that the miners' organization is

I hold that the miners' organization is perfectly legal."

President Nichols was more emphatic. He said:
"The conferences were barren of results so far as the settlement of the strike was concerned. The operators refused to either agree to arbitrate the questions at issue or grant concessions. They must do either one of these things before the struggle is terminated." terminated.

SOLICITS AID FOR THE MINERS. Address by the Executive Committee

the American Federation of Labor. WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.-The following Address to the Public and Organized Labor" was issued to-day by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor

The strike of the miners is now in its twentythird week. That the strike occurred was entirely the fault of the presidents of the coal companies; that the strike has continued to this day is entirely due to the contempt which the presidents of the coal companies have for the people of our country and the untold sufferings which all may

No offer to settle the strike could be fairer than that made by the miners' representatives at the conference with President Roose-velt. The operators' haughty arrogance. brutal, dominating spirit, blasphemous assumption of divine wealth-proprietorship, shocked the civilized world, and aroused the honest indignation of all lovers of justice and fair dealing.

What more could the miners do and maintain their self-respect and not forfeit the respect of their fellow men, than their will-

tain their self-respect and not forfeit the respect of their fellow men, than their willingness to submit all matters in dispute to a commission appointed by President Rooseveit, and, when that was refused, to leave the entire controversy to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who is largely interested with the operators.

There has never been a time, either before the strike or since its inauguration, that the miners have not been entirely willing to have the questions involved in the miners claims investigated and adjusted by any disinterested persons.

These circumstances in connection with the strike are recounted so that the people of our country may place where it properly belongs the responsibility for all the suffering which the people may have to bear hy reason of the impending coal famine. The cold blasts of winter confront us, the chattering teeth of young infocent children, the shivering of the weak, poorly clad and underfed men and women, the stoppage of the wheels of industry and commerce; the health undermined and the thousands driven to untimely graves; the calamity threatening our entire social life and tranquility, with all the dire consequence which may follow, are all upon the heads of the miners are bearing the greatest sacrifices and burdens, are as dear to the hearts of all as to the miners.

The miners must be sustained in their

which he calls "A Legal Solution of the Coal Strike." It argues that the United Mine Workers' organization comes within the ban of the Sherman Anti-Trust law as a combination in restraint of trade and commerce. In suggesting a course for the designed, representing the organized wage carriers of America, active and right, the calls of the calls of freedom, for justice and right, the calls of t commerce. In suggesting a course for the earners of America, appeal to all people to contribute generously, promptly, and to continue the same until the termination of continue the same until the termination of this contest, and to that end it is suggested

> that:
>
> First-In each city and town business, professional and public men form relief committees to solicit financial and other conprofessional and public men form rener committees to solicit financial and other contributions.
>
> Second—The hour between 10 and 11 o'clock of each Monday morning during the continuance of the strike is designated as "miners hour," and the wages earned during that hour by the working people of our country be contributed to the strike.
>
> Third—Ministers of the Gospel of all denominations make a special plea to their respective congregations each Sabbath morning in behalf of the miners, their wives and children, and that they constitute themselves into reher committees among their respective parist loners.
>
> Fourth—The daily, weekly and labor press solicit contributions from unions and other organized bodies be solicited.

ed bodies be solicited. Fellow Citizens, Fellow Wage Earners: Come to the aid of the miners in their heroic contest, and administer a well-merited re-buke to the mine operators in their arrogant oppressive and unjustifiable attitude the miners—the operators who would trample under foot and crush the hearts and spirit of the men whom they employ with equally callous indifference as they outrage the dignity, the manhood and the interests of every man, woman and child in our land.

Send all contributions to W. B. Wilson, Geretary, United Mine Workers of America, Stevenson Building, Indianapolis, Indiana. FRENCH MINER SHOT DOWN Clash With Gendarmes at Terrenoire

-Strikers May March on Paris. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Oct. 11.-The situation in the disricts where the miners are on strike re mains unchanged. Troops are being moved

toward the affected sections. It is reported that the idea of an immense march of strikers toward Paris is being mooted. The price of coal is advancing. There was fighting between the striking miners and the gendarmes last night at Terrenoire, near St. Etienne. Jean Colom-

bet, a miner, was killed.

Crowds of strikers gathered outside the barracks and the gendarmes came out to disperse them. A stone hit a gendarme in the face and he fell. Another gendarme This action, Mr. Rogers said, was taken drew his revolver and fired at the man who threw the stone. The bullet missed him, but killed Colombet. There is great excitement over the affair. The family of Colombet, consisting of a widow and several children, took the body home.

COAL STRIKE AFFECTS NAVY. May Make It Impossible to Engage in West Indian Manœuvres This Winter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.-The shortage in the supply of coal is beginning to effect he navy and it is now regarded as likely that, with a continuance of present conditions, it will be impossible to send a large fleet or any fleet at all to engage in the West Indian manorivres this winter. The navy uses soft coal for fuel on war vessels, and it was believed by the naval authoritie that the strike of the anthracite miners would not have any marked effect on the price or the supply of the bituminous product.

When the strike in the anthracite field was imminent Rear-Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, who is in charge of the work of supplying warships what happened in the conference yesterday and naval stations, decided to take ho

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Offer this week a large variety of the newest Fall Importations in the following Departments. Our Prices Have Always Been the Lowest in the City

MILLINERY __ Second Floor.

For shopping and general wear we will show this week the most artistic selection o Trimmed Hats, Toques and Bonnets, made of the finest materials at from \$3.50 to \$28.50 each Trimmed Ready to Wear Hats from\$1.25 to \$5.25

A Few Notable Millinery Items. all colors, in Napped Beaver Hats, at \$1.50; regular price \$3.50.

Black and colored Draped Velvet Hats, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$1.95; regular price \$2.75 to \$3.50. Fine soft finish Black Wings, 50c. pair; worth 75c.

Rich Black Ostrich Plumes, 17 inches long, at \$2.75; worth \$3.75. Every shading in Velvet Foliage, 50c. bunch, worth 95c.

SUITS-Second Floor The regular value of these suits is \$25.00. Broadcloth, blouse effect, jacket strapped with satin flare skirt; also strapped with JACKETS .- Black kersey, satin lined, slot seams; turned over cuffs. Same, cheviot, Cheviot, satin lined, velvet collar, handsomely tailored, at.....\$11.98

SKIRTS .- A large variety of walking Skirts, black, blue and Oxford, at\$4.98 Prompt Attention Paid to Customers Who Shop Through the Mail.

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Our popular priced articles are better known to the general public, than our fine and dainty hand-made goods. These we have in greater profusion than any other estab-

Layettes. Hand-made Dresses, Fine Coats, and all the delicate and beautiful accessories to an infants' outfit, can also be found in a plentitude unknown elsewhere.

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Between Broadway and Sixth Av. (41st st. is easy of access for carriages; there are no trolley cars.) THE FASHIONABLE FURS which will be worn during the coming season are

> now ready for Wholesale and Retail Trade.

Note-The firm name carries the guarantee of reliability. chances on the possibility of a shortage of bituminous coal and made contracts at the then low price, which would give the fleet sufficient fuel for the rest of this fiscal year ending June 30 next. Until recently the contractors have not failed in their obligations, and it was the confident feeling for the Navy Department that the efficiency of the fleet would not be impaired through any coal shortage. The department has now learned, however, that there is a scarc ity of bituminous coal, and it is doubtful whether there can be enough of it supplied to fill the bunkers of the ships that have

been designated to participate in the West

The Pocohontas Coal Company, which rine reconstructions that could be reconstructed in the navy, is making every endeavor to give the freet enough coal, and its efforts are very much appreciated by the Navy Department. But the Department has been informed that this and other coal concerns are having difficulty in get coar concerns are having difficulty in get-ting enough coal to comply with their contracts. They are also experiencing a great deal of trouble in finding adequate means of transportation. Although the Pocchontas company is making the Pocohontas company is making regular shipments to navy yards and other places

of delivery, it does not know how long it will be able to continue.

Admiral Bradford said to-day that although he had studied the coal situation carefully, he was unable to understand why there was such a scarcity in the supply soft coal. There could not be, he any great increase in the demand for the bituminous product by manufacturing establishments, because most of them had been using it before the strike and have not been dependent upon the anthracite output. In Admiral Bradford's opinion the demand for soft coal for household purposes cannot be so great as to seriously decrease the regular supply. He is satis-fied, however, that the demand for soft coal is such as to be almost beyond the abilit of the bituminous operators to meet it

STRIKE CHECKS MARRIAGES. Fewer Licenses Issued in New Haven

Because of the Shortage. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 11.- The explanation advanced this afternoon as to why the total number of marriage licenses issued for September in this city had fallen far below that of last year and the year before was that coal is too high to encourage matrimony. This year there were eightyfive licenses, last year 102 and in 1900, 118 It was said that several licenses were returned because of the high price of coal; the young people, all of moderate circumstances, deciding not to wed until the strike

MOODY ON ROOSEVELT'S WORK. Publishes a General Letter Saying Presi-

dent Will Do All He Can. HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 11. Secretary of

the Navy Moody, during the last two weeks. has been besieged with letters from this city requesting him to use his influence with President Roosevelt to end the coal

The communications were started by an

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makers. Everything at lowest cost consistent with quality. R. J. HORNER & CO., Furniture Makers and Importers, 61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

open letter in a local paper, which to-night publishes the reply of Secretary Moody as

follows

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8, 1902. In Dear Sir: I have received so many copies of the letter directed to me printed in the editorial columns in your paper, that the only practical way in which I can mike an answer to all those who have adopted this form of writing me is through the avenue of your columns.

I do not believe that the people need any assurances now that the President and his constitutional advisers are fully alive to the importance to the whole people of the fallure of the anthracite coal supply. Popresenting them, the President has made an unaviling plea to the contending parties to settle their differences and resume the operation of the coal mines.

At this moment and in this way it would be inexpedient for me to say note. The

You can drink it "neat." Requires no "softening. John Jameson Three * * Star

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strike.